

Pt. 63, Subpt. LL, Table 2

40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–00 Edition)

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART LL—POTLINE POM LIMITS FOR EMISSION AVERAGING

Type	Quarterly POM limit (lb/ton) [for given number of potlines]						
	2 lines	3 lines	4 lines	5 lines	6 lines	7 lines	8 lines
HSS	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
VSS1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
VSS2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART LL—ANODE BAKE FURNACE LIMITS FOR EMISSION AVERAGING

Number of furnaces	Emission limit (lb/ton of anode)	
	TF	POM
2	0.11	0.17
3	0.090	0.17
4	0.077	0.17
5	0.070	0.17

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART LL—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS
[40 CFR part 63, subpart A to Subpart LL]

General provisions citation	Requirement	Applies to subpart LL	Comment
63.1(c)(2)	No	All are major sources.
63.2 Definition of "reconstruction"	No	Subpart LL defines "reconstruction."
63.6(c)(1)	Compliance date for existing sources.	No	Subpart LL specifies compliance date for existing sources.
63.6(h)	Opacity/VE standards	Only in § 63.845 ..	Opacity standards applicable only when incorporating the NSPS requirements under § 63.845.
63.8(c)(4)–(c)(8)	CMS operation and maintenance	No	Subpart LL does not require COMS/CMS or CMS performance specifications.
63.8(d)	Quality control	No	Subpart LL does not require CMS or CMS performance evaluation.
63.8(e)	Performance evaluation for CMS	No	Subpart LL specifies notification of performance tests.
63.9(e)	Notification of performance test ..	No	
63.9(f)	Notification of VE or opacity test ..	Only in § 63.845 ..	Notification is required only when incorporating the NSPS requirements under § 63.845.
63.9(g)	Additional CMS notification	No	Subpart LL specifies performance test reporting.
63.10(d)(2)	Performance test reports	No	
63.10(d)(3)	Reporting VE/opacity observations.	Only in § 63.845 ..	Reporting is required only when incorporating the NSPS requirements under § 63.845.
63.10(e)(2)	Reporting performance evaluations.	No	Subpart LL does not require performance evaluation for CMS.
63.11(a)–(b)	Control device requirements	No	Flares not applicable.

Subpart OO—National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1

§ 63.900 Applicability.

SOURCE: 61 FR 34184, July 1, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

The provisions of this subpart apply to the control of air emissions from tanks for which another subpart of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63 references the

use of this subpart for such air emission control. These air emission standards for tanks are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to those owners and operators of facilities subject to the other subparts that reference this subpart. The provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A—General Provisions do not apply to this subpart except as noted in the subpart that references this subpart.

§ 63.901 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in the Act and in this section. If a term is defined in both this section and in another subpart that references the use of this subpart, then the definition in this subpart shall take precedence when implementing this subpart.

Closure device means a cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that, when the device is secured in the closed position, prevents or reduces air emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening in a fixed roof. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the cover (e.g., a sampling port cap), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted on a tank in a stationary position and does not move with fluctuations in the level of the liquid managed in the tank.

No detectable organic emissions means no escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in § 63.905(a) of this subpart.

Regulated-material means the material (e.g. waste, wastewater, off-site material) required to be managed in tanks using air emission controls in accordance with the standards specified in this subpart.

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to equipment by venting gases or vapors during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purpose of this subpart, a safety device

is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

Tank means a stationary unit that is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, fiberglass, or plastic) which provide structural support and is designed to hold an accumulation of liquids or other materials.

[61 FR 34184, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38985, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.902 Standards—Tank fixed roof.

(a) This section applies to owners and operators subject to this subpart and controlling air emissions from a tank using a fixed roof. This section does not apply to a fixed-roof tank that is also equipped with an internal floating roof.

(b) The tank shall be equipped with a fixed roof designed to meet the following specifications:

(1) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the tank. The fixed roof may be a separate cover installed on the tank (e.g., a removable cover mounted on an open-top tank) or may be an integral part of the tank structural design (e.g., a horizontal cylindrical tank equipped with a hatch).

(2) The fixed roof shall be installed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between roof section joints or between the interface of the roof edge and the tank wall.